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OUTLINES CAUSE FOR EXEMPTIONS

ONLY FOUR VALID EXCUSES FOR THOSE WHO WERE DRAWN.

KY. BOARDS APPROVED

Those Having Dependents, Mariners, Government Employees, Farmers And Sects Exempt.

Frankfort, Ky., July 21.—President Wilson today approved the appointments of Gov. Stanley as members of the district exemption boards for Kentucky. Gov. Stanley tonight received a telegram from Provost Marshal Crowder that his appointments were approved. They follow:

Eastern District—E. S. Helburn, Middlesboro; W. M. Pritchard, Ashland; H. T. Soaper, Harrodsburg; Dr. C. A. Maggard, Wayland; J. H. Allington, Covington.

Central District—Andrew Cowan, Peter Campbell, Stanley Spindle, Louisville; Dr. C. Z. Aud, Cerulean Springs; J. P. Averitt, Bradfordsville.

Western District—S. J. Dodds, Hickman; D. C. Stinson, Owensboro; W. H. Yost, Madisonville; W. D. Duncan, Central City; Dr. J. H. Blackburn, Bowling Green.

Gov. Stanley is directed to designate the first place of meeting for the boards and to have the boards organize at once for work.

Names of the drafted men published yesterday included necessarily a large number who, for a variety of reasons, are not within the Government's intention as to compulsory service, and for the exemption of whom the Government has made provision. Interest among these men, since the publication of their names, centered in the Government regulations as to what it regards as just grounds for exemption.

In carrying out these general intentions, the Government has formulated particular regulations governing the great number and variety of cases which might be expected to arise under each of the four divisions. The application of these particular regulations to the case called is left in the hands of the local Exemption Boards, the two passing on separate classes of claimed exemptions.

Four Causes For Exemption.

Under the four general heads of exemption the particular regulations are broadly as follows:

Dependents: Those who have a wife or child dependent upon their labor for support; or the son of a widow dependent upon his labor for support; or the father of a motherless child under 16 years of age, who is dependent upon his labor for support; or the son of an infirm parent who is dependent upon his labor for support; or the brother of a child under 16 years of age who has neither father nor mother and who is dependent upon his labor for support. It is explained in the regulations that a married man whose family is not "mainly" supported by his labor, but by an estate or other income aside from his actual labor, is not exempt. The same interpretation applies to the regulations concerning the other dependents, as applies to wives.

Class—Officers of the United States or of any separate State; ministers, students of divinity, persons in the military or naval service of the United States, or a subject of Germany living in the United States, and all other aliens who have not taken out their first papers; county or municipal officers, elected by popular vote, whose unexpired term may be filled by appointment; customhouse clerks or persons employed in the transmission of the mails; workmen in armories; pilots and mariners; persons employed in the service of the United States, in a capacity necessary to the maintenance of any branch of such service, and who can not be replaced by appointment without loss to efficiency of the department.

Creeds—Members or recognized religious sects or organizations whose principles forbid its members to engage in war and whose religious convictions are against war.

Occupations—Persons engaged in industries, including agriculture, found to be necessary to the effective

operation of the military establishment. It is explained in the regulations, that in the application of this provision, it will be necessary for the claimant to show that his continuance in the industry or agricultural enterprise is necessary for the maintenance of it, and that he can not be replaced by another person without detriment to it. This provision will have a particular interest for a great many of the men drawn in the county list, since a large number of them are workers on farms. It will be necessary, according to the regulations, for these men, if they claim exemption, to show that their continued labor is necessary to the maintenance of the farm and that their places on the farm can not be taken by another without serious loss.

Before Local Board.

These, in a general way, represent the causes for exemption which the Government is prepared to consider. The actual process of claiming an exemption is begun the day the claimant presents himself at his county board for physical examination. With this single exception of the last class of exemptions, the "occupational," the claim is to be made before the local board. Exemption because of work in an industry or agriculture is to be claimed before the district board.

The claim for exemption, whether made before the local board or the district board must be made before the seventh day after the mailing of the card, which orders him to report. He will be furnished a blank by his local board, which he will fill out disclosing the nature of his claim and indicating the testimony which he must produce to substantiate the facts as he represents them. The regulations provide that the local board shall render its decision on the exemption claim within three days after the affidavits are filed.

Both the Government and the man claiming exemption have the right of appeal from the decision of the local board. The appeal is made to the district board, where the case is given a second hearing and the decision either affirmed, modified or reversed. The decision of the district board in cases appealed from the local boards is final. The decision of the district board in cases where the district board has original jurisdiction, as in the case of "occupational" exemption, may be appealed to the President.

\$640,000,000 FOR AIRCRAFT

SENATE PASSES HOUSE BILL AUTHORIZING ENORMOUS AEROPLANE FLEET.

Washington, July 23.—The House bill appropriating \$640,000,000 for the aviation service was passed late today by the Senate without amendment or a record vote and with less than an hour's discussion. It now goes to the President.

The Senate's only dispute, with many members expressing a desire to pass the bill immediately, was over an amendment of Senator Hardwick, of Georgia, to strike out a clause authorizing drafting of the men for the aerial service. The amendment was rejected, 66 to 12.

Details of plans for expending the huge sum appropriated have been withheld but it is known that it provides for about 22,000 aeroplanes and nearly 100,000 men.

The President is expected to sign the bill Monday, and the work of building one of the greatest fleets the world has seen will be pushed with vigor. During the first year officials hope to produce at least 3,500, with a great increase the next year. For the first few months virtually the entire attention will be centered on construction of student planes and there has been talk of bringing British and French aviation student officers to the United States for training.

BEE'S SILENCE CHURCH BELL WITH HONEY

Halsey, Ore., July 22.—A swarm of busy bees has taken possession of the belfry of the Christian Church here and has stored honey in such quantity that the floor has broken and honey is dripping down upon the bell, making it impossible to ring it for church services.

SIAM DECLARES WAR: GERMAN SHIPS SEIZED

ALL TEUTONS PLACED UNDER ARREST AND BUSINESSES CLOSED.

London, July 23.—Siam has declared that a state of war exists with Germany and Austria, according to a Reuter dispatch from Bangkok. Nine steamers, aggregating 19,000 tons, have been seized.

The object of Siam's declaration is to "uphold the sanctity of international rights against nations showing contempt for the principles of humanity and respect for small States."

All Germans and Austrians, the dispatch adds, have been placed under arrest and their businesses closed.

Siam, "the Land of the Free," a kingdom of Southeastern Asia, has a population variously estimated at between 5,000,000 and 10,000,000; it is probably something more than 8,000,000. Universal liability to military service on the European model now is in force in all the provinces of Siam, including Bangkok. The peace strength of the army is about 12,000 men, while the navy consists nominally of twenty-one vessels, all of small size. In peace, there are 5,000 men available for service afloat, besides a reserve of 20,000.

In the Nineteenth century regular diplomatic relations were established with the United States and the European nations.

WILSON OPPOSES BONE-DRY CLAUSE

ALSO WILL BRING INFLUENCE TO BEAR FOR SINGLE FOOD ADMINISTRATOR.

Washington, July 23.—President Wilson probably will bring his personal influence to bear on Senate and House conferees on the food bill to accept the House provision for a single food administrator, instead of the board of three as voted by the Senate. The President may take a hand in some of the other conflicting sections.

President Wilson is understood to prefer the Senate prohibition section forbidding manufacture of distilled liquors but allowing the manufacture of beer and wine. The House put in a "bone dry" section. The President has heretofore opposed a Congressional Committee to investigate the conduct of the war, and there is no reason to believe he will favor such an amendment to the bill.

House prohibitionists declared today they would fight some of the Senate liquor amendments to the food bill uncompromisingly, regardless of appeals for speedy agreement. Dry leaders look to making the bill nearer the form in which it left the House—"bone dry"—for the duration of the war.

The House dries concede it may be impossible for them to restore the absolute prohibition or manufacture of beer and wine, but they hope to at least get in a section giving the President power to limit or prohibit their

production. The Smoot redistillation amendment also will be subjected to attack because it would not affect liquor out of bond.

GERMANY HORRIFIED AT SEIZURE OF SHIPS

Copenhagen, July 22.—The British seizure of German ships was denounced as a "brutal assault on defenseless merchantmen" and "a profligate act," by Dr. Kriege, director of the Judicial Department of the German Foreign Office, in replying to a question in the Reichstag. Dr. Kriege added that Germany had urged Holland to demand an apology for this unheard of violation in Dutch waters and a precise assurance that it would not recur.

Dr. Kriege said Germany was entitled to and would expect immediate restoration of the captured ships and compensation for the cargoes of those sunk, also for the wounded seamen and their dependents. Holland, he said, had already expressed regret at the occurrence and declared it would demand the fullest satisfaction.

Holland further promised that the Dutch fleet would do its utmost to prevent a repetition and replying to the German representations, said it was prepared to employ the utmost energy to obtain satisfaction of the German demands. The German Government Dr. Kriege said, was confident Holland would act accordingly.

"PAY AS YOU EAT" IN PLACE OF FREE LUNCH

New York, July 22.—War is all Sherman said it was and more. Not only has "free lunch" disappeared from every thirst-quenching emporium here, but "pay as you eat" lunch has taken its place alongside the mahogany and daily stirs the hard-working longshoreman and the hungry truck driver to blasphemous philosophy on the futility of the armed conflict.

Aviator Falls; Drowns.

Wilmington, Del., July 21.—Allen Ashley Smith, 25 years old, of Brooklyn, N. Y., a student at the aviation school maintained by the du Pont Powder Company at Claymont, Del., was drowned in the Delaware River today when the aeroplane in which he was flying fell into the river near Marcus Hook, Pa. This was to have been Smith's last day in the training course for an aviator's license.

GERMAN IS SENT TO ELLIS ISLAND

TRIED TO ENLIST IN AVIATION CORPS WAS IN TEUTON ARMY.

Newark, N. J., July 23.—The secret arrest several weeks ago by Department of Justice agents of Karl Dase, formerly a noncommissioned officer in the German army and now a member of the First Regiment, New Jersey National Guard, became publicly known today when the prisoner was transferred to Ellis Island. The man has been under heavy military guard in the Essex County jail here for reasons which are still shrouded in mystery by the authorities.

Dase, a photographer, had applied for enlistment recently in the Aviation Corps. Previous to the declaration of a state of war by the United States, his alleged pro-German remarks attracted attention here and when he appeared for enlistment in the National Guard he was questioned in regard to his apparent change of sentiment. This he explained, it was said, by saying, he enlisted to fight "German autocracy," and not the German people and that he was in hearty accord with President Wilson's policy.

Dase's parents live in Germany and he has a brother now fighting in the German army. He was at one time, it was said, a steward on the Hamburg American liner President Lincoln.

Woman 119 Years Old.

Copenhagen, July 22.—The takers of the census in the occupied districts in Russian Poland have found in a Courland village a Lettish woman 119 years old, says a Berlin dispatch. Church records attest her age. She was 14 years old when Napoleon's "grand army" marched into Russia.

FOOD CONTROL BILL PASSED

SENATE RE-DRAFT OF FOOD CONTROL GETS 86 TO 6 VOTES AGAINST.

PUTS BAN ON LIQUOR

Manufacture of Distilled Spirits Prohibited, Minimum of \$2 For Wheat.

Washington, July 21.—The Administration food control bill virtually rewritten after five weeks' bitter contest was passed today by the Senate 81 to 6. Conferees from house and Senate will begin work early next week and leaders are hopeful the measure may be in the President's hands in ten days.

As revamped the bill gives the President broad authority over foods feeds and fuels, the latter including kerosene and gasoline; provides for administration by a committee of three members instead of an individual; authorizes Federal fixing of coal prices, requisitioning and operation of mines, and authorizes a minimum guaranteed price of not less than \$2 per bushel for wheat at primary markets. The Senate prohibition sections, prohibiting manufacture of distilled beverages during the war and directing the President to buy all distilled spirits in bond, was substituted for the House "bone dry" provision and will be one subject of difficulty in conference.

Senators voting against the bill were: France, Maryland; Hardwick, Georgia; Penrose, Pennsylvania; Reed, Missouri; Sherman, Illinois, and Sutherland, West Virginia.

Amendments Disposed Of.

Scores of amendments were dispositions were the incorporation of the ed of today, but the principal amendment authorizing the minimum wheat price and another by Senator Pomerene greatly broadening the Government's power to handle the coal situation. The Government guarantee for wheat would be payable at all principal interior primary markets until July 1, 1919. The Senate rejected 46 to 33, an amendment by Senator Norris to have the food board instead of Congress fix the minimum price.

The Pomerene coal amendment, incorporated by the overwhelming vote of 72 to 12, directs the President, thru the Federal Trade Commission or other agency, to fix coal prices, wholesale and retail, regulate the entire industry and, if necessary, take over and operate coal mines and fix prices of labor.

On a final vote the Senate refused 60 to 23 to place the bill's administration in the hands of an individual Senators understood today the Administration would endeavor to have the conferees substitute the original house provision for a single administrator.

This will be another source of conference trouble.

Appropriation in the House bill of \$150,000,000 was left unchanged by the Senate, which added an appropriation of \$10,000,000 however, for Federal purchase and sale of soda nitrates for fertilizer.

Another important Senate addition to the bill provides for a joint congressional committee to supervise war expenditures. It was proposed by Senator Owen, a Democrat, and incorporated by a vote of 52 to 31, several other Democrats voting with the solid Republican membership.

The Senate also added provisions against hoarding of foodstuffs and for regulation of grain exchanges, authorizing the President to close them if necessary to stop speculation in futures.

Altho leaders succeeded in securing adoption of all their compromise amendments, the small group of Senators, who have persistently fought the bill tonight claimed a share of success. Chairman Gore, of the Agriculture Committee, withdrew his proposed substitute bill, saying five of its seven principal provisions had been finally adopted in the measure before the Senate.

Limits Government Control.

The bill limits Government control virtually to the original subjects of

(Concluded on page eight.)

Ohio Countians Who Get First Call

Below will be found the names of Ohio county citizens who get first call under the selective draft. Ohio county quota is 157, and double that amount was drawn with the idea that every other one would be exempt. So we publish the names of the full number (314) drawn on first call, from which the quota of 157 will be taken.

258 Lennis J. Brown, Centertown.
458 Lloyd Cavender, Hartford
1436 Layton Ross, Centertown
854 Chas. A. Hoover, Hartford
1894 Carl H. Wilson, Rockport
1878 Herbert Ewell Wright, Livia
1095 Shelby Willis Lee, Hartford
2022 William McHenry, Hartford
1455 Owen Renfrow, White Run
783 John H. Hobdy, Simmons
1813 Chas. C. Watts, McHenry
1858 Walter A. Williams, Rosine
1752 Enis Townsley, Hartford
1117 Delbert D. Moseley, Hartford
1572 Lee Stevens, Beaver Dam
1748 Henry Tyler, Livia
837 Ira W. Hazell, Rosine
2036 Geo. W. Thomas, Beaver Dam
337 Jas. Wm. Chapman, Prentiss
676 Edward Free, Fordsville
275 Geo. W. Bellamy, Deanfield
509 Claudie J. Daugherty, Renfrow
1185 Miller E. Felix, Olaton
564 Eli Dennison, Hartford
945 Elbert Hill, Hartford
1913 W. A. Whobrey, Hartford
596 Frank Everly, Centertown
1267 Ben T. McDonald, Simmons
536 Welby Daugherty, Baize-town
1495 Ed Robison, Reynolds
548 Geo. Davis, Beaver Dam
126 Robt. Clifton Burgess, Prentiss
1678 Cody Lee Stewart, Fordsville
1237 Malje Midkiff, Fordsville
784 Elbridge Gerry Hagerman, Centertown
1732 Rignon Torrence, White Run
755 Thomas Hill, Beaver Dam
107 Bert B. Barnard, Rockport
1546 Willie B. Southard, Hartford
1563 Clarence Stits, Whitesville

1369 Ernest Patton, Hartford
616 Forrest French, Prentiss
373 Vernon M. Crowder, Horse Branch
1676 Ray Stephens, Cromwell
1265 Oscar McKinney, McHenry
1891 Jno. A. Wilson, Rockport
775 Elmer P. Hunter, McHenry
486 Ernest M. Dodson, Centertown
692 Luther W. Galley, Simmons
600 Aretus Evans, Deanfield
1986 Jas. L. Burch, Beaver Dam
810 John Haynes, White Run
1539 Thos. F. Smith, McHenry
1632 Roy St. Clair, Dundee
507 Barty N. Dempsey, Livermore
309 Isaac Foster Bennett, Hartford
437 Millard H. Carahan, Equality
1324 Gilbert H. Phelps, Prentiss
604 Roscoe Embrey, Beaver
43 Homer Albin, Rosine
1763 John E. Tooley, Rockport
1548 Henry Stevens, Centertown
1264 Francis E. McIntyre, McHenry
1066 Jesse A. Lee, Beaver Dam
924 Mack Henshaw, Hartford
420 Harrison C. Cox, Echols
1014 Leda Keith, Olaton
1178 Con Midkiff, Olaton
514 Wm. R. DeBruler, Fordsville
433 Willie Colyer, Whitesville
1329 Otha Payne, Reynolds Station
10 Herman A. Ashby, Centertown
1045 Hiley Kissinging, Cromwell
1031 Wm. Costis King, Dundee
1705 Jesse H. Torrence, McHenry
1331 Kyle Plummer, Beaver Dam
1685 Era Staples, Fordsville
487 John Ditzer, Whitesville
1282 Arva McCarty, Philpot
1323 John Bullock, Prentiss
1847 Chas. W. Williams, Beaver Dam
797 Ellis Hinds, Whitesville
140 James M. Boone, Whitesville

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